

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

*Please amend the claims as follows:*

1. (Currently amended) A method for preparing a ~~human patient~~ sample obtained from a human patient for performing a diagnostic method ~~on the sample to detect whether the patient has been infected with~~ ~~for detection of~~ an infectious agent, wherein the sample is an endocervical fluid sample or a vaginal fluid sample, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

- a) treating the sample to reduce an inhibitory effect of the sample on the diagnostic method; and
- b) performing ~~at least one step of~~ the diagnostic method in the presence of DNase.

2. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the DNase is present in an amount selected from the group consisting of: (i) more than 0.5 µg/ml and (ii) 0.5 to 100 µg/ml.

3. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the DNase is present in an amount selected from the group consisting of: (i) more than 1.5 units of activity per ml and (ii) 1.5 to 300 units activity per ml.

4. (Previously presented) A method according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the sample is treated with an oxidizing agent.

5. (Original) A method according to claim 4 wherein the oxidizing agent is hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ).

6. (Original) A method according to claim 5 using a working concentration of hydrogen peroxide of 0.5% to 3% w/v.

7. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1, wherein the sample is treated with a non-ionic alkyl glucoside surfactant.
8. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 7 wherein the surfactant is n-dodecyl maltoside.
9. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 8 wherein the n-dodecyl maltoside is present at a working concentration selected from the group consisting of: (i) 0.01% to 0.04% w/v and (ii) 0.015% to 0.03% w/v.
10. (**Currently amended**) A method according to claim 1, wherein the sample is treated with either or both of Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP).
11. (**Currently amended**) A method according to claim 10, wherein the sample is treated with PVA, ~~preferably having an average molecular weight between 20 and 25 kDa and~~ at a working concentration of between 0.01 and 0.5% w/v, wherein the PVA has an average molecular weight between 20 and 25 kDa.
12. (Original) A method according to claim 10 wherein the sample is treated with PVP at a working concentration between 0.2% and 2% w/v.
13. (Canceled).
14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the human patient sample is obtained as a self-collected vaginal swab sample.
15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the method is for detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
16. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the patient sample is a self-collected vaginal swab sample and the method is for detection of *Chlamydia*

*trachomatis.*

17. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the method is a dipstick test method.
18. (Withdrawn) A kit comprising: a dipstick test apparatus for carrying out a specific infectious agent detection test; reagents required for said apparatus in order to carry out said specific detection tests; a DNase reagent for carrying out the method of any of claims 1 to 3.
19. (Withdrawn) A kit according to claim 18 additionally comprising: an oxidizing agent reagent for carrying out the method of any of claims 4 to 6.
20. (Withdrawn) A kit according to claim 18 additionally comprising: a non-ionic alkyl glucoside reagent for carrying out the method of any of claims 7 to 9.
21. (Withdrawn) A kit according to claim 18 additionally comprising: a reagent which is PVA and/or PVP for carrying out the method of any of claims 10 to 12.
22. (Withdrawn) A kit according to claim 18 additionally comprising: a non-ionic alkyl glucoside surfactant reagent as defined in any of claims 4 to 6 and a PVA and/or PVP reagent as defined in any of claims 7 to 9 for carrying out the method of any of claims 1 to 15.